

當代文獻

杜魯門總統接受提名演詞全文
TRUMAN'S ACCEPTANCE SPEECH

(In) the field of labor we needed moderate legislation to promote labor-management harmony. Congress instead passed so-called Taft-Hartley Act which has disrupted labor-management relations and will cause strife and bitterness for years to come if it's not repealed, and the Democratic platform says it ought to be repealed.

在勞工方面，吾人需要溫和之法案，以增進勞資和諧之關係，但國會方面通過了所謂塔夫特哈特利法案，此破壞了勞資關係，倘使不加以修正，必將於未來幾年之歲月內產生紛爭與敵視，民主黨之政綱認為此法案必須加以取消。

I tried to strengthen the Labor Department, and the Republican platform of 1944 said that if they were in power, they would build up a strong Labor Department. Do you know what they've done to the Labor Department? Simply torn it up. There's only one bureau left that's functioning and they cut the appropriations on that, so it can hardly function. I recommended an increase in the minimum wage. What did I get? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

我試圖加強勞工部之工作，但一九四四年共和黨之政綱認為假如彼等當權，定將建立一強有力之勞工部；若彼等當權，則將摧毀了何事？彼等將勞工部摧毀了！目前僅留下一個在做事之值有一局，但彼等又將經費一再削減，使此值之一局無能做事，余建議增加最低限度之薪資，而余終未獲通過，余曾建議我國學校中學生人數太多，教員待遇微薄，因缺乏之，因此國家一重要之需要即為教育，但彼等不願予之，余曾建議撥款三億元補助各州，以解決當前教育危機，但國會對此無動。

Time and again I have recommended improvements in the Social Security Law, including extending protection to those not now covered, increase the amounts of benefits, reduce the eligibility age of women from 65 to 60 years. Congress studied the matter for two years but couldn't find time to extend or increase benefits, but it did find time to take social security away from 750,000 people. And they passed that over my veto.

余數次建議改進社會安全法，諸如擴展保障範圍，使現在不會受保障之人亦得保障，增加福利之數目，將婦人工作年齡自六十五歲減至六十歲，國會將此問題研究兩年，始終無時間擴展或增加福利，但彼等有時間來削減七十五萬人之社會安全福利，彼等不顧余之否決而通過了此一法案。

I have repeatedly asked the Congress to pass a health program. The nation suffers from lack of medical care. That situation can be remedied any time the Congress wants to act upon it.

余已屢次請求國會通過一種衛生計劃，全國因缺乏醫藥上之設備而備受痛苦，國會如能採取行動，則此種情形隨時能有救濟辦法。

(To Be Continued 未完)

中國欲獲得美援必須實行真實改革
Lapham Urges Essential Reforms

Shanghai, (USIS) — Roger D. Lapham, China ECA Administrator said at a press conference today that any hope of further U.S. Assistance for this country would be jeopardized unless "at least a start" could be made toward more effective use of aid funds.

美國新聞處上海電：經濟合作總署駐華行政人員羅傑今日在記者招待會中稱：中國希望美國進更多之援助，將成為泡影，除非中國至少開始對援華基金作更有效之運用。

"We don't expect 100 percent perfection overnight," Lapham told reporters, "but we want to be able to go back to Congress next winter and say that at least a start has been made."

羅氏對記者稱：吾人並不期望一且即有一百分之百之完美改革，但吾人今冬至美國國會時最低限度必須具有改革之開始。

Among conditions needing reform, Lapham mentioned his "feeling that the larger cities have been subsidized by the country" and suggested that tax reforms were needed so that "those best able to pay will be playing more than they are paying now."

在需要改革之各種情形中，羅氏提及大城之補貼，認為大城市係受

冀東國軍大捷
殘匪竄逃入熱
Government Troops Claim
Major Victory

Shanghai, Aug. 10. (Reuter) — Chinese Nationalists yesterday claimed a major victory over Communist forces in East Hopei and said that Communist remnants were "fleeing in disorders" across the Great Wall into Jehol province.

路透社上海八月十日電：冀東國軍大捷，殘匪竄逃入熱，冀東國軍昨日宣佈重大勝利，稱共產黨殘部正混亂地逃往熱河省。

Other Government units were said to have reached Kupeikow Pass, further west, to block any attempt by the Communists to force their way into western Jehol.

據稱另批國軍，已開抵該地以西之古北口以阻礙匪軍竄入熱河之任何企圖。

Military observers described the Government victory as "particularly significant" since, they considered, it removed a serious threat to the Peiping-Mukden Railway.

軍事觀察家認為國軍此次勝利「特別值得注意」，因彼等認為此舉已除去北平鐵路嚴重威脅。

本報出售
已往各月份舊報

本報為便利讀者研究英語之參考起見，特將自民國三十四年九月一日起各月份之舊報出售，每份售價大洋一角，如欲購者請向本報營業部接洽，特此通告。

main productive enterprise of China, spread over all parts of China.

經濟合作總署駐華行政人員羅氏今日在記者招待會中稱：中國希望美國進更多之援助，將成為泡影，除非中國至少開始對援華基金作更有效之運用。

Lapham said his "impression is that little, if any, change has been made" to accomplish needed administrative reforms.

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It was necessary, he said, to show critics that ECA mission here and elsewhere were not acting the part of "uncle sugar."

羅氏說：必須證明：經濟合作總署在此間及其他各處之代表團，並非扮演「糖叔」之角色（隨便向兒童遞送糖果者）。

He warned ECA Administrator Paul G. Hoffman in Washington "feels that we are not obligated to spend all the relief funds appropriated unless we are satisfied they are being spent intelligently for the purposes intended."

羅氏警告：經濟合作總署在華駐行之行政人員羅氏今日在記者招待會中稱：中國希望美國進更多之援助，將成為泡影，除非中國至少開始對援華基金作更有效之運用。

Lapham said he was inclined to favor as much as 80 million dollars of China ECA funds for construction projects and for replacement of spare parts, "we want to do what we can to support the

依據。

聯合國第三屆大會將開
UN Assembly Faces Heavy Agenda

Shanghai, Aug. 10. (Reuter) — A new currency in the form of "Sun" notes has definitely been printed and will most probably be issued some time after the promulgation of the new economic measures, the China Press said today.

路透社上海八月十日電：大總統今日宣佈：新幣「孫幣」已印就，將於新經濟改革方案公佈後發行之。

The exact value of the new notes is still a matter of speculation, although some circles believed that it would be pegged at 50 US cents and be strongly backed.

新幣價值仍在一般推測中，惟若干人士相信其價值必為每一孫幣約合美元五角，並此項新幣之發行必有堅實基礎。

The Governor of the Central Bank of China, Mr. O.K. Yui, refused to divulge any information regarding the new economic measures on returning from Nanking yesterday. He merely said: "The Central Bank is an executive organ and will only carry out instructions from the Government."

中央銀行總裁俞鈞鈞氏昨於自京返滬時，拒絕透露有關新幣之任何消息，僅稱：「中央銀行為一執行機關，故僅執行政府之命令。」

Certain circles believe that there may be a relaxation of foreign exchange control with the introduction of new economic regulations which, however, may tighten import and export control.

某界人士相信：政府可能放鬆實行新經濟條例而放寬外匯，此處所謂之新經濟條例或將為加強輸入管制。

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「孫幣」發行期不遠
大總統將頒布新經濟改革方案而來
傳聞與美元一比一五〇
Reported "Sun" Notes

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泰興錢莊
利息特優
各界存儲
利便存款

本莊為便利各界存款起見，特設各種儲蓄存款，利息優厚，手續簡便，歡迎各界光臨。

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The Chinese-English Intelligence

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CNC\$ 120,000 Thursday August, 12 1948 華北漢英報 內政部登記證：京警津字第十號 中華郵政登記證為第一新聞紙類 No. 907

莫斯科會談將成僵局
蘇聯著論重申統一德國決心
責美英獨佔企圖掌握西德原料
MOSCOW TALKS --- NO EARLY END

London, Aug. 11. (Reuter) — The Western Powers' efforts to solve the Berlin problem as a preliminary to Four-Power talks are meeting serious difficulties and no early end to the Moscow talks with Soviet leaders can be expected, informed quarters said in London.

路透倫敦八月十一日電：倫敦消息：西方國家為解決柏林問題，以四國會談為初步之努力，但四國會談目前正遇嚴重困難，故及早結束莫斯科三國大使與蘇聯領袖之會談一節，已不可預期。

The Envoys who saw Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov on Monday night for the third time in nine days, may receive today the Western Powers' reaction to their reports on the meeting, according to diplomatic quarters in London.

據倫敦外交界稱：星期一晚將有第三次會談，今日或可接獲其本國對彼等所作報告之反應。

Authoritative circles in Moscow, Reuter's correspondent reported, expect the talks to last "some time."

據路透社莫斯科電：莫斯科權威方面預期會談仍將繼續「若干時間」。

Acceptance by Mr. Frank Robert, Britain's special envoy, of an invitation to a private party on Saturday night, was taken as a pointer to continued negotiations.

英特使羅伯茨之接受星期六晚舉行之私人晚會邀請，被認為繼續談判之指針。

The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star", meanwhile, implied that the Russian stand on Germany remained unchanged.

蘇聯軍報「紅星」報，則同時聲稱蘇聯對德國問題所持立場，至今未變。

The development of proposals for working out a Peace Treaty with Germany and the organization of a Central German Government were "absolutely necessary for re-establishing the political and economic unity of that country," the paper said.

該報稱：「與德國制定和約及成立德國中央政府一建議之發展，為建立德國政治經濟統一之所必需。」

In an article regarded as a significant statement of the Soviet position and the first in the Soviet Press since the talks began, the "Red Star" wrote of the "obstacles" caused by "Anglo-American monopolies endeavouring to lay hands on industry and raw material deposits in Western Germany."

紅星報於被認為係重要之蘇聯立場之文章（此為蘇聯報自開談以來第一篇及此一問題之第一篇）中，指及英美之壟斷企圖掌握西德工業及原料之存積，故造成談判之障礙。

馬卿有辭職說
原因與杜魯門總統政策有關
紐約時報對此種表示
Marshall May Resign over
Israel Policy

New York, Aug. 11. (Reuter) — The "New York Star" reported yesterday that Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State, said he would resign if President Truman insists upon adoption of a purported strong pro-Israel policy in the Middle East, including de jure recognition of the new Jewish State.

路透紐約八月十一日電：「紐約星」報昨日報導：國務卿馬歇爾稱：杜魯門總統如堅持在東方採取一強硬之親以色列政策（包括承認猶太國）政策，則馬氏將辭職。

幣制謠言復起
廣東實行單獨幣制
據謂係以應付第三次世界大戰
Kwangtung Local Currency
Rumours

Canton, Aug. 10. (Reuter) — That World War III may come at any time is one of the reasons advanced by a local financier in support of the feasibility of Kwangtung having its own currency, rumours as to the possibility of which have again circulated in financial quarters.

路透廣州八月十日電：「第三次世界大戰隨時爆發可能」，此種思想，實為當地某財政家贊成廣東實行單獨幣制之理由之一，關於此一謠言之傳播，已在此間財界二次流傳。

In his reference to World War III, the financier envisages South China as a strong-point with Kwangtung as the hub, which position makes it all the more necessary for financial stability in Kwangtung province as a whole.

該財政家提及第三次世界大戰時，已預見南中國為其中心，可成為一固若磐石之地位，此種地位，實為廣東全省財政之穩定更加必要。

Other reasons put forward by the financier are as follows: (1) For the reconstruction of South China it is essential that there be a stable currency; (2) a new currency would help bolster the people's confidence in the national dollar; (3) Mr. T.V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, is noted financier and there is, therefore, little chance of a new currency going away; (4) Formosa proves the value of a local currency.

該財政家提及之其他原因有如下幾點：(1) 為重建南中國，穩定之幣制，實為重要；(2) 新幣制可以協助並提高人民對國幣之信心；(3) 廣東省主席宋子文氏為著名財政家，因此新幣制之走入，最少可能；(4) 台灣已證明實行地方幣制之價值。

Here aboard the Soviet ship Smolny.

路透上海八月十日電：美駐德領事巴奇氏經蘇聯駐德領事巴奇氏之妻及兩名美國外交官，乘海軍艦隻抵達此處。

退離華僑學齡兒童萬餘名
Chinese Youth of School
Age Stranded

Nanking, Aug. 9. (Reuter) — Over 10,000 Chinese of school age from Siam education facilities for these are at present stranded at Hainan, a port city on Hainan Island. It is stated that several schools were en route to China from Bangkok following the closure of Chinese schools in Siam.

據悉，僑務委員會正起草計劃，為此等青年教育事宜有所準備，據海軍部中隊一隊事，將要若十中小學，儘量容納此等學生。

外論選輯
柏林危機的透視
"Berlin Crisis In Perspective"

By W.N. Ewer (尤爾著) (續)
CAUSE OF BREAKDOWN

What brought the change? The record leaves no doubt. When the London session of the Council of Foreign Ministers broke down, the Soviet government decided to try to force the Western allies out of the Capital and to merge it in the Soviet zone.

甚麼力量使它發生變化的呢？過去的紀錄，使我們毫無懷疑的餘地。當倫敦外長會議失敗而結束的時候，蘇聯政府就決定要驅逐西方盟國退出柏林而將柏林劃入蘇聯佔領區。

Two days after the end of the London conference, the "Taegliche Rundschau", which is the official organ of the Soviet military government, called for "reconsideration of the present system of four power administration in Berlin". It was the signal for the opening of a propaganda campaign that contended that the presence of the three Western powers in the capital was neither necessary nor justified.

倫敦會議閉幕兩天後，蘇聯軍政府的官方報章即發表文章，對目前四國共管柏林之制度重新考慮。這是對三強宣傳攻勢的開始，文中說到三西方盟國駐柏林既不必要又無此必要。

Action followed the propaganda barrage. The Russians began to sabotage the work of the Kommandatura. On April 3 they ceased attending eight of its eighteen committees. On May 13 their representatives walked, shouting at the top of their voices, out of an important public safety committee, calling to the French chairman that "there will not be any next meeting".

繼宣傳攻勢而來的是事實上的表現：蘇聯開始阻礙軍政府的工作，四月三日他們停止出席十八個委員會中八個，五月十三日蘇方代表於高聲喊叫退出重要的公共安全委員會，一個月以後他們退出軍政府，對當主席的法國人這樣說：「以後不會再舉行會議了。」

In that way, the four-power administration of Berlin was deliberately brought to an end.

就這樣地四強共管柏林的工作被有計劃地破壞了。

Simultaneously the Soviet authorities began themselves to issue orders to German municipal and police officials and to the German "magistrate". And moreover, orders purporting to apply to the whole city. They began, as General Herbert, British Commandant remarked, to "act as if this city were part of the Soviet zone". They were trying to create, by direct action, by sabotage and usurpation of power, a situation in which the four-power administration would have ceased to exist and in which the Soviet commandant would exercise complete authority throughout the city. German municipal administration would either be coerced into obedience or destroyed and replaced by some completely subservient body.

同時蘇聯當局開始發布命令給柏林市政、警局官員和長官。英國司令官漢德爾將軍這樣說過：「他們已開始將柏林視為蘇聯佔領區之一部了！」那時蘇聯正在直接行動，用阻撓和奪取權力的方法，製造一種使四強共管不能存在的局勢，在這局勢中蘇聯司令官對柏林可以應用最高權力，柏林市當局那時就只得絕對服從，否則就為另一個傀儡政府所代替。

The currency question is in itself evidence of this. There was over the substance no disagreement. The Western allies were quite willing that "Soviet zone marks" should be the currency throughout the whole city and to issue a four-power decree to this effect. The crisis came because Marshall Sokolovsky refused to act jointly and issued a currency decree for all Berlin on his own authority.

貨幣問題本身是一個良好的證據。本來西方盟國很願意讓蘇聯的馬克在全城通用，而且準備發行一道四國聯合命令。然而蘇聯司令官蘇科洛夫斯基拒絕聯合行動而單獨發表了全柏林的貨幣法令，因而造成了危機。

(The End 完)


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